

WERE MIXED ABOUT THE MUSIC

(From Saturday's Daily.)

A REAR ADMIRAL of the British navy, the speaker of the House of Representatives and a dozen or two solons of the lower House of the Territorial Legislature caused more excitement yesterday in the old throne room of the capitol building than has been seen at any time since the Limekiln Legislature was organized.

Had a scene from the comic opera of "Pinafore" been translated to the halls of the Hawaiian Legislature the result could not have been different. From laughter to dignity and from dignity to laughter the members of the House alternated in their attempts to carry on the scene.

In the scene enacted yesterday Rear Admiral Andrew Kennedy Blackford, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet of His Majesty, held the role of the famous Pinafore Admiral. Representative Beckley of Molokai was the "Dick Deadeye," and Representative Dickey of Maui was the sweetest of "Sweet Little Buttercups." It all came about in this wise: The British Admiral, arrayed in the gorgeness of the tightest-fitting frock coats, glittering gold epaulettes, handsome cocked hat, brilliant red necktie and white trousers, followed by Colonel Coll-Keppell, Lieutenant Gerald B. C. Knox and Mr. R. Clutton-Baker, secretary to the Admiral, also attired in the full dress uniform of His Majesty's British navy, arrived at the capitol building accompanied by Adjutant General Soper of the N. G. H. At the instance of the Governor, Kappelmeister Berger was stationed in the old coronation band stand in the grounds, and the moment His Excellency alighted from his carriage the band struck up "God Save the King."

As the strains of the old familiar tune drifted in upon the argumentative solons a look of inquiry mounted to their countenances. Representative Makakeau was the first to recover his equanimity and he soberly arose to the occasion and his feet. He called Speaker Akina's attention to the fact that the band was playing "America" and as good American citizens the House should, as a body, rise to its feet in respect to the national air. The suggestion struck the speaker in the same light and he requested the members to cease their deliberations and show respect to the nation which would call for its own such an inspiring air as "America." The air ceased as soon as the naval commander and his officers entered the front portals. They mounted to the second floor and were received by Governor Dole.

Later the distinguished Admiral left the presence of the Executive and dropped in to view the august body of solons of the House. The speaker did not see them or their glittering uniforms. As the party appeared at the front doors again the Kappelmeister again caused the band to play "God Save the King." The speaker soberly called the members to their feet, as if respect for the air was shown at one time in the day, the House should show the same respect at all times. The House indulged in considerable laughter over the suggestion. Representative Emmeluth, scented the mistake, sat down, but only for a moment, for the speaker told him to stand up.

Then Representative Beckley, like "Dick Deadeye," poured out his vials of his wrath. Hitching up his trousers in true nautical fashion, and throwing out his chest in a manner that betokened trouble, the Molokai member inquired why the House should be made to pay respect for the British national anthem. He said it was played in honor of the British officers and he did not propose to make a monkey of himself by jumping up and down when the band played "God Save the King." The speaker, unwittingly, failed to see the point, and then Emmeluth took a hand at the business also. Beckley said that if this nonsense was going to be kept up every time the band played in the capitol grounds he would introduce a bill in the afternoon prohibiting the band from playing within a mile of the capitol building during the session of the Legislature. The manner in which he delivered himself of his threat was ample evidence that he intended to put it into execution. The House by this time began to think it had done a foolish thing and cried for the order of the day. This brought the Pinafore crisis to an end.

When the afternoon session was called there was barely a quorum and the speaker, upon hearing a motion to adjourn, declared the lower House adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning as the members desired to attend the parade of the visiting Shriners. The House members present were good-natured and stood by the speaker.

Journal reading in the House of the previous day's happenings in that argumentative branch of the Legislature is becoming a decided bore to the solons and many are taking advantage of the half hour utilized in its reading to listen to the harpings of the lobbyists, who are beginning to swarm in the corridors. The journal becomes more voluminous each day and equally uninteresting. As a record of facts, stripped of the daily horseplay there is little in it to attract the average spectator's attention.

Kauai introduced a bill of which he had given previous notice entitled "An Act to amend section 12 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the teaching of the Hawaiian language in the public schools which passed 1st reading."

A resolution was introduced by Puiiki for the insertion of the following items in the appropriation bill:

For repairs on the roads in the district of Hanalei, Kauai, \$6,000 for a bridge across the Kalihawai stream \$8,000 for a bridge across Lumahai stream \$6,000 for a bridge across the Waipahu stream \$4,000.

Mahoe moved to be referred to the committee on public lands. Makainai moved to table which carried.

Ewailko presented a resolution asking for the military payroll kept by the Secretary of the Territory, as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Territory be and he is hereby requested to fur-

nish this House a list of persons drawing moneys from the Treasury under appropriation, 'Support of the monthly payroll'; also, present monthly expenditures of any moneys under the appropriation."

Mahoe wanted the report adopted, which prevailed.

Beckley presented the following sweeping resolution:

"That, whereas in the Governor's recommendation to the House of Representatives of the appropriation bill, the Governor has recommended to the Legislature to appropriate for the various departments and bureaus in the Territory of Hawaii of lump sums of money to be apportioned and paid at the discretion of the heads of said bureaus and departments.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii be requested to furnish this House the names of all persons employed by the Territory in the city of Honolulu; their nationality, whether citizens or not; their length of residence in the Territory of Hawaii; how long the said positions have been held by present incumbents; the character of said positions held by each person; the amount of salaries per month attached to all and each of the said positions of the following departments and bureaus, and clerical aid to the Secretary of the Territory: Superintendent of Public Works; Attorney General; Agriculture and Forestry; Auditor; Military, Registrar of Conveyances; Judiciary; Board of Health; Road Department; High Sheriff and Police, and Superintendent of Public Instruction."

"And be it further resolved that a certified copy of this resolution be furnished Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory."

The resolution was adopted.

Robertson presented notice of the following bills he intends to introduce:

"An Act to amend section 45 of chapter 57, of the Session Laws of 1892, relating to cases of absence, disqualification and vacancy in the office of Circuit Judges;" also, "An Act to prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes living in the water of the Territory of Hawaii."

A resolution was presented by Kauai, as follows: "To appropriate \$122,350 for repair and maintenance of roads and bridges in the district of Hana, Island of Hawaii."

Dickey moved the report be tabled and taken up with the appropriation bill. Mahoe said the bill should go to the committee on public lands. Motion to table carried.

The resolution was presented by William Mossman Jr., regarding the '95 revolution, as follows:

"Be it resolved that the Secretary of the Territory forthwith submit to this House all matters pertaining to the political prisoners of 1895."

And further be it resolved, that the said Secretary be requested to forthwith answer the following questions:

"First—The names of all those who were arrested during that time.

"Second—The date of arrest, and also the date of acquittal.

"Third—The duration of time that each prisoner was deprived of his liberty."

"Fourth—All correspondence exchanged between the late Republic and the foreign powers in reference to the said political prisoners."

"Fifth—If there are any claims made by any foreign powers in regard to their subjects; to state how much, and by what power said claim was made.

"Sixth—All correspondence exchanged in regard to said claims."

"Seventh—To separately state the different nationalities, their names and whether they were tried by a court-martial or not—both foreigners and Hawaiians. And further be it resolved that the clerk of this House be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the said Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii."

Kumalae moved the report be adopted. Ewailko presented the following resolution:

"One hundred thousand dollars to widen the front of Hilo, to be inserted in the appropriation bill."

The resolution was tabled, to be taken up later with the appropriation bill.

Hoogs moved to return the Auditor's communication with a request to place the amounts opposite each name of those who received salaries while on vacation. The chair did not view the report as unfinished business. Hoogs said it was an oversight of his in not asking for the amounts in his original resolution.

At this moment the Government Band, stationed in the capitol grounds, struck up the air "America," although in this instance it was "God Save the King," in honor of the admiral and officers of the English flagship Wasp, who were calling on Governor Dole. Makakeau's ears opened wider, and he promptly moved that the entire House stand during the rendition of "America." The House arose and stayed their deliberations until the close of the piece.

The Hoogs motion was passed.

Beckley said that as Representative Dickey was one of the persons named in the list he should be made to answer as to the amount he received while absent. The chair came to Dickey's rescue by stating that "the honorable member was not required to make an answer to such a question." The House enjoyed Dickey's embarrassment while the latter looked wise with his spectacles.

Makainai presented a report of the standing committee on the control of sevage system bill recommending its passage.

Under the order of the day, House Bill 34 providing for the great seal of the Territory and repealing chapter V, title II, Civil Laws of Hawaii, was read for the third time. Upon motion of Mahoe the bill was passed, as follows: Ayes 25, noes 1.

The band again struck up "God Save the King," and the speaker said the House should stand up again. The House did stand up, although there were many protests that it was not American, but Edward VII's anthem. When this was learned Emmeluth sat down and did a few others but the speaker called them to order telling them to stand up with the speaker, to which they reluctantly complied.

Berkley sharply called for a point of order. "That is not 'America,' but the national anthem of the British Empire and is played in honor of the visiting British admiral, who had 'just looked in,'" said he angrily.

Who gave this notice in the House that that was "America" anyhow? inquired Emmeluth gazing sharply in the direction of Makakeau.

House Bill 15 relating to criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates was read for the third time and passed upon motion of Mahoe.

House Bill 17 relating to practice and procedure in criminal cases, was read for the third time with two

amendments. It will be typewritten and made the order of business on Monday.

House Bill 26, relating to the despatch of husband or wife, was called up for the second reading. The speaker said the report of the committee on the bill was to be considered. The members began wrangling over the bill as on the day when the committee of the whole House adopted an adverse report on it. Makakeau contended that when the committee report was adopted the bill was "killed."

Robertson stated that if the chair had taken his suggestion on the day the House battled with the report, the matter would not have come up again. He said that notwithstanding the fact the adverse report had practically rejected the bill, yet the bill could not be so rejected until it had been read for the second time in connection with the report.

Prendergast was now of the opinion that the House showed too much haste in adopting the report. Robertson said on Wednesday. Prendergast thought it was a lesson to the House to go slowly in future. He was of the opinion that the bill had already been "killed."

The speaker went back entirely on his ruling of Wednesday, and after blowing hot and cold, as he was swayed by the arguments on the floor, finally declared the bill had been "killed" on Wednesday by the adoption of the adverse report of the committee.

House Bill 18, defining felonies and misdemeanors, was called for passage on its second reading. The report of the judiciary committee was adopted and the bill passed its second reading. The bill will be read for the third time on Monday.

House Bill 20, relating to cemeteries, was called for second reading.

Robertson said that there was no provision giving the Board of Health power to make regulations during an epidemic, and the whole country would be at its mercy. To get the consent of the Governor and Senate would be only practicable when the Legislature was in session. Furthermore, he could not understand why the House should be ignored, and he, as a Representative, strongly objected to any such arrangement. The House was just as important, and in some respects more so, than the Senate, and he did not propose to give legislative power entirely to the Governor and Senate.

Emmeluth said this was only one of the conditions they wanted to deal with. There was another bill already before the Senate, containing all the matter in the House bill, and would reach them in a short time. He believed in yielding to the board the power to act and give regulations during intervals between legislative sessions, but he did not believe in yielding such matters as should be entirely handled by the Legislature. He favored tabling the bill until the bill providing for new Board of Health regulations was brought into the House.

Paele, the introducer of the bill, favored considering the report of the members from Hilo relative to the bill.

"Kokua," shouted Kanho.

The speaker reminded him that "kokua" were not necessary.

The resolution was to the effect that each prisoner was deprived of his liberty.

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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

TUESDAY MARCH 19

The Shriners own the town now and would not sell it at any price

No Legislature need fear publicity that deserves respect.

A glance at this morning's Tramway cartoon ought to be all the argument needed to defeat the fifty-year franchise proposals.

The signs of an early peace in South Africa are increased by the news brought Saturday by the Warrimoo under date of March 8.

The Hilo Herald has the right idea about the Legislature but its expostulations will do no good. There are some things that even salt can't save

If the keeae or aleroba thorn is so poisonous that a scratch may be followed by an amputation, the Papa Ita sole ought to be permanently fashionable among our barefoot residents.

With Porto Ricans striking and negro newcomers beginning to find their way to jail, the labor problem in these Islands does not seem to have been simplified much by recent ventures

Members of the House who think they have the power to abrogate the laws of the United States are quite capable of thinking that they can throttle a newspaper for telling the truth about them.

The Dispensary bill has been filed and a test of strength between the virtue of the legislators and the importance of the agents of the National Liquor Dealers' Association now impends.

If the Home Rule members of the House want to know the whereabouts of J. K. Brown they might read the papers—that is to say, if reading is in their line.

The Shriners think Honolulu's climate the finest one out of doors. But it all depends on the point of view. The eight men who came down on the Warrimoo and had it for bedding and food for twenty-four hours, feel differently.

The Hawaii Herald, which knew President Russel before the Territory did, advises him to retire from the chair of the Senate. We hope Russel will disdain the counsel. In the absence of a Zoological Garden we need the anthropoidal statesman here.

Legislative program: Abolish Sunday laws, abolish vaccination, abolish Board of Health, abolish leper settlement, abolish Federal quarantine, abolish prisons, abolish high prices for liquor, abolish the freedom of the press, abolish dog tax, abolish everything except the Treasury and empty that.

Though defeated in his one great battle, Rear Admiral Cervera has been promoted. The honor was worthily bestowed upon a brave, chivalric and unfortunate man who seems to enjoy a more undivided popularity in the United States than either Sampson or Schley.

The arrival of the Olympic safe in port after tussle with a whirlwind and a long voyage under improvised sails, reflects great credit upon the navigating skill of Captain Gibbs. His was a hard task, but he performed it with credit to himself and honor to the American merchant service.

The President is magnanimous towards Wm. E. Chandler who was returned from the Senate for nagging the Administration. Instead of letting Chandler go back to his native glacier, McKinley gives him a snug berth on the Spanish Claims Commission. It is a conspicuous award of unearned increment.

Slowly but surely Great Britain is coming to economic protection. The next budget promises to include a duty on sugar as a means confessedly of revenue and of stimulating the sugar refining business of the Kingdom. To the Cobdenites this is flat heresy, but to the men who are laboring to pay Great Britain's bills without an increase of direct taxation it is very practical statesmanship.

German support says the discharges from England is considered more helpful than American good feeling. If that sentiment extends to the British Government we shall soon see Uncle Sam engaged in a deep game of diplomacy with Russia and France. That is ever his recourse when a little tiff with John Bull occurs. Equally the deal does not have to go further than the preliminary stages before John gets friendly.

The Governor is showing the legislature that he has rights which even that burruginous body is bound to respect. Since the session began some members have conceived it to be their duty to insult bully and nag him at every turn. That he should stand on his dignity and refuse either to be concurred or to receive messages couched in imperious form is what might be expected of a man whose attitude towards Cleveland, Blunt and Willis is so well embodied the self-respect of the Annexation party here.

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Whirlwind at Sea.

until they had to cling to the rigging for dear life.

The names of the men at work on the foremast at the time were Behlander, Anderson and Olsen. When the foremast went, Olsen fell to the deck and Behlander and Anderson were hurled into the water with the wreckage. Behlander must have been killed by the falling spars and rigging or else stunned before he struck the water, for nothing was seen of him after he fell. Anderson was thrown clear of the wreckage when the foremast went and, after coming to the surface of the water, managed to get hold of the rigging and hold on until his mates could throw him a line.

Anderson was rescued at the risk of the lives of his comrades and the men showed great pluck and nerve in getting him on board. The wreck of the foremast was floating alongside of the vessel, held only by the braces, but the wreck of the mainmast towered above the heads of the men as they worked to save the man clinging to the wreckage in the water. The maintopmast was still attached to the mainmast, hanging over like a broken reed and threatening every moment to come down on the heads of the lifesavers. Bits of wreckage were flying about the heads of the men as they finally succeeded in getting Anderson aboard from his perilous position. Anderson was badly cut and bruised by his fall from the foremast and was almost exhausted when he was pulled on deck.

Immediately after the snapping of the masts the pumps were sounded in order to ascertain if the vessel was leaking, for it was not known at the time whether the wreckage of the fallen masts had knocked a hole in the side. The vessel was found to be sound, however, and great was the relief of her captain and crew when it was seen that she was not leaking.

That the hull of the vessel was not smashed was a wonder. As it was, all the damage that was going to the side of the Olympic did not amount to more than a few scratches.

First Officer Morse of the Olympic, in describing the vessel's experience, said that the foremast was the first to go. It snapped clean off at the foretop and was carried clear of the side of the bark by the force of the wind. Morse was standing amidships, on the starboard side, directing the work of the three men aloft when the whirlwind hit the vessel. He saw the foremast go and the men with it. Before he could realize what was happening another loud report was heard and he looked up in time to see the maintopmast fall. Then the maintopmast went.

Little if anything could be done in the darkness to get rid of the wreckage and it was decided to wait until daylight before the men should begin to cut it away.

Captain Gibbs changed his course and ran before the wind and on the morning of the 23rd the work of getting rid of the wreckage was started. As much of the spars and rigging as possible was saved. The first thing to be done was to cut away the maintopmast, which was still hanging to the mainmast by a few splinters. This was a dangerous task and meant that whoever attempted it would risk his life, for it was hard to tell how the maintopmast would fall when it was free. Mate Morse under took the job and went aloft, armed with a hammer and chisel. He went up the starboard rigging and worked away for over half an hour, cutting the splinters which held the topmast to the main stack. It required a great deal of care. One false cut might have meant death to the plucky mate. He kept at it, however, until the maintopmast fell clear of the stump. Lines had been made fast to the wreckage of the mainmast and most of it was saved and stowed away on deck. The wreckage of the foremast and mizzenmast was cut away, most of it being saved.

The Olympic was a sorry sight as she came alongside the wharf yesterday morning. With parts of her foremast, mainmast and mizzenmast gone and with her port side scarred by the pounding of wreckage, she showed plainly the nature of the furious blow which she had encountered.

She flew no signal of distress but her colors fluttered from the jiggermast as if nothing had happened and she worked her way to port from the time that she was struck by the whirlwind with what sail she could carry. Stuck on the splintered stump of her foremast was a small red flag, indicating that there was powder aboard. Many people thought that the little red flag was a signal of distress. Indeed, the red flag fastened to the stump of the foremast looked very much as if it was meant to convey some idea of distress. It had a very distressed look about it at any rate.

The Olympic sailed from San Francisco on the 12th of February. She encountered the whirlwind on the 22nd, the day of the wreck of the steamship City of Rio de Janeiro in San Francisco bay.

The tug Fearless towed the Olympic into port. She was sighted a very short time after the steamship Gaelic sailed for the Coast. The local agents of the Olympic, anxious to have the news of the arrival of the Olympic known in San Francisco as soon as possible, had a letter all ready to send on the Gaelic announcing the arrival of the bark, hoping that she would be sighted before the Gaelic left. But the steamer went without the letter, for the Olympic was not sighted until after the Gaelic had started on her voyage.

It is probable, however, that the Gaelic saw the Olympic and that she recognized the bark and that she will take the news of her arrival to San Francisco.

The Olympic experienced fair weather from the time she sailed from San Francisco up to the day on which she was struck by the whirlwind.

She carried a general cargo and a deckload of bricks and half a dozen cattle.

On February 22nd, on the tenth day out, when about five hundred miles south of San Francisco, in latitude 30 degrees north and longitude 130 degrees west, Captain Gibbs saw evidences of an approaching storm. The sea was rougher than usual and the sky was heavily overcast. Sail was ordered shortened and at night came on the Olympic was running along under her topsails and her foremast and mizzenmast.

It was about 8 o'clock in the evening that the whirlwind struck the bark.

Then what happened, happened in such a short space of time that those on board could scarce realize what occurred.

The good bark was struck with awful force and the Olympic bent before the onslaught of the wind until her port rail was almost under water. Then she righted herself almost as suddenly as she had keeled over and then it was that the masts snapped like so many pipe stems and went crashing over the side. It was all over in less than three minutes.

When the whirlwind passed although the sea continued to be very rough and the wind was blowing at a good rate the weather was no worse than it had been before the crash.

The whirlwind came out of the west-southwest at the rate of about a hundred miles an hour. When it hit the bark there were three men working on the foretopsail yards. When the foremast went by the foretop with a report like a cannon shot two of the men went overboard with it while the third fell to the deck.

It is hard to say whether the foremast went over first or whether the foremast mainmast and mizzenmast went all together.

There were only a few seconds between the time of their going to the tree. Captain Gibbs says that all three masts went at once. The first officer Morse is under the impression that the foremast went first and was followed by the mainmast which snapped off at the maintopmast head and the mizzenmast which went by the topmast.

The vessel was hoisted on the starboard tack when the blow came. After the masts went huge waves broke over the decks, knocking the men around.

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HOW MORENO FELL OUT WITH WILCOX

WASHINGTON, March 2.—"I found that he had lied to me deliberately; I found him and told him so and we have been enemies since."

This is the explanation offered by Caesar Cesar Moreno as to the change in the relations existing between himself and Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii in the 55th and 56th Congresses. Incidentally, it might be said that the falsehood charged against Wilcox was in relation to money. Perhaps the fact that Moreno still seeks his fee for services alleged to have been rendered while the Delegate was at work here pending the passage of the Organic Law of the Territory may have as much to do with his venom as the mere fact of a departure from the straight and truthful path on the part of the Delegate.

"I first went to Hawaii in 1879," said Don Caesar in recounting the experiences through which he had passed as they relate to Hawaii. "I was at that time on my way to San Francisco as the agent of a Chinese line of steamers and stopped in Hawaii to endeavor to secure a subsidy for the line from the Hawaiian Government. I met King Kalakaua here in 1874 when I was interested in a trans-Pacific cable and was working to that end. As soon as I reached Honolulu King Kalakaua told

wolver in each hand and went out to meet them. I told them to come on—that I had some pills that would do them good. They stopped and not one came closer to me at any time than they were that night.

"I retained the foreign office for a month, after which Kalakaua said that, owing to a disagreement with the American Minister, who had in every way overstepped reasonable bounds, he might thereby lose the friendship of the United States. He wanted me to go to Europe as an ambassador and make friends for him there. I took with me

interesting the King in our behalf and the Hawaiian youths were welcomed. The King told them that he hoped they would learn to serve their King and fatherland and that he wished them to learn all they could, as he was very desirous of complying with the wishes of Kalakaua that they should be fitted to aid him in defending his throne against the missionaries. Wilcox went to the Artillery school at Turin, Boyd to the Naval Academy at Leghorn, and Booth to the Military Academy at Naples.

"Wilcox immediately began to hum-

and asked the committee to which the on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, to hold up the appointment until he had been heard from in the matter. This was the situation at the first of the week, and the feeling grew, as the Delegate, under the advice of young Berry, who was in Hawaii during last summer, was inclined to defeat the confirmation, which was in his power. But the friends who had to do with Wilcox upon his arrival and during his contest, saw the futility of accomplishing anything by such

(Continued on Page 6.)



YARDLEY

THE NOBLE ARMY OF REFORM.

me that I must stop with him; that he needed me to help him free himself from the domination of the missionaries. I was in private life but was constantly in the company of the King and acting as his adviser in many ways. I incurred the party enmity of the missionaries by reason of my openly avowed enmity to them, and I knew that they would stop at nothing to force me out of the country.

"In August, 1880, the King told me that he would dismiss his cabinet and that he wanted me to form a new cabinet, which would be Hawaiian and not missionary. I went into the cabinet as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Prime Minister being Edward Bush, who had the Interior portfolio. During that month we had one of the bloodless revolutions and an attempt was made to tar and feather me, or hang me perhaps. Crowds moved about the streets talking of a revolution and finally they made a descent upon my house. I was living at that time on Fort street, just below the Catholic Mission. When the crowd reached my gate I took a re-

three Hawaiian boys—Wilcox, Boyd and Booth. Leaving Wilcox in Paris I took the others to Germany, proposing to put one in the Military Academy at Potsdam and the other in the Naval school at Klei. Emperor William informed me that the boys would first have to thoroughly learn the German language, which would consume a year's time, and so I decided to take all to Italy. On my return to Paris I found that Wilcox had gotten into mischief and had cost me quite a sum of money. This, as with all subsequent expenses, I was compelled to pay myself. A letter of credit had been given me by Kalakaua, but when I presented it in Paris the banker on whom it was drawn told me that Claus Spreckels had instructed him to make no payments upon the credit, and from that time I personally, was responsible for the debts incurred while on my mission and for the maintenance of the students.

"The then Prime Minister of Italy, Cairoli, had been schoolmate of mine and we were afterwards officers in the navy together and he succeeded in in-

bug all those with whom he came in contact. He passed himself off everywhere as a prince and by these representations secured entrance into houses from which he would now be kicked out. It was through such false pretenses that he succeeded in winning the affections of the Princess Alo Calonia. His wife, by the way, is a first cousin of one of the Ministers in Italy today, the Minister of the Interior, Giulitti. I returned to America in 1884 and did not see Wilcox for fifteen years. Meanwhile I was being scolded and upbraided on all sides from Italy. Wilcox's character was such that the people to whom he made himself friendly held me responsible for introducing him and I have had to bear the brunt of their displeasure ever since. In 1887, when Wilcox returned to this country with his wife, I received word from him from New York saying he could not come here to see me as he had to hurry across the continent to catch a steamer to the Islands.

"When he arrived here in 1890 to work for the Organic Law he came to my house at once. I introduced him to Chairman Knox of the committee on Territories and to many Democratic members and was with him daily. I worked with him to the best of my ability at all times. I never went to live with him and he never lent me any money, although he agreed to pay me a fee for my work in the matter, as is shown by letters before the committee on elections, in which he said he would send the money when he could, but it seems he never could. While he was still here I learned he was in receipt of money, especially from Mr. Markham. I was informed that this money came through the postoffice and I investigated the matter there and found the statement was true. I searched for Wilcox and found him at his hotel and asked him if he had received money from Hawaii, mentioning the name of Markham. He said he had received no money and then said, 'I do not know Mr. Markham.' That was enough for me. I knew he was telling me a falsehood and from that time to this I have had nothing to do with him, but on the contrary have done all I could to expose him.

"This, in brief, covers my relations with Robert W. Wilcox."

WASHINGTON, March 4.—George D. Gear was today confirmed by the Senate as second Judge of the First District of Hawaii. This result, which a few days ago seemed to be in doubt, was the direct result of the getting together of the Delegate and the men who were directly interested in the appointment, and was due to many explanations. When the appointment was made Wilcox took the stand that he could not allow Gear to be confirmed, a course, as it was officially given out that Gear would be given a recent appointment, the committee being ready to give Gear a majority report in his favor. It was also pointed out by the friends of Wilcox that he would lose the good-will of the President, and at the same time render it impossible for him to accomplish anything for the Islands in any of

SHRINERS قدم عزیزی احیویت JUBILANT



RECEPTION BY HONOLULU'S 300 MILLIONS.

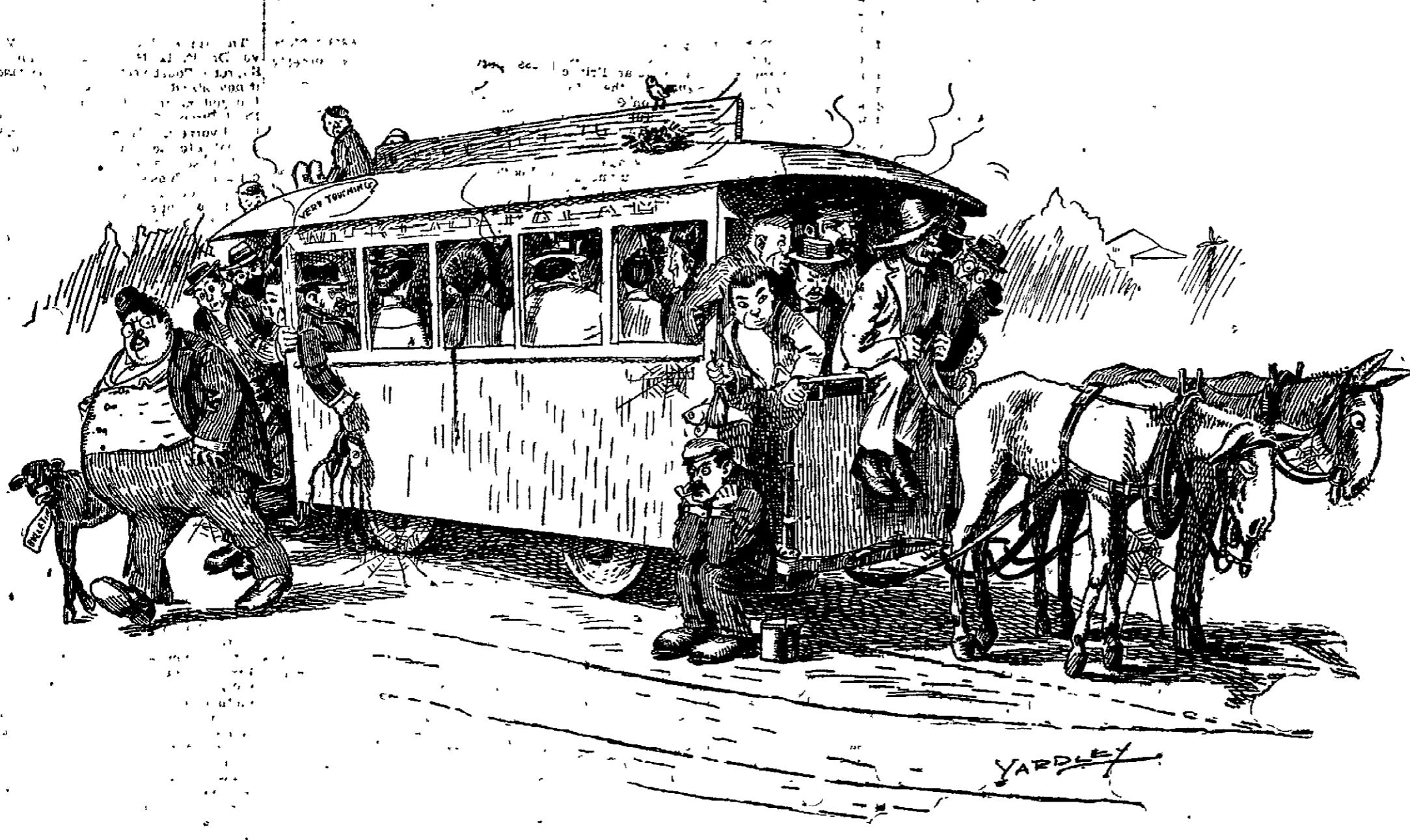
Loud in their praise of Honolulu, automobiles have been at a premium the United States. Honolulu and the visiting Shriners are enjoying every minute of their stay in this city and the home. Friends. It is probable that no other State to be a foreign country. The order could have succeeded in getting sights they witness now are sights together so many of their members and which they will never see again, just their families to make a journey, as are the conditions which existed here many of them have, of over 5,000 miles, only five short years ago are pau, and from the furthermost Eastern states with the progress which always attends From the North and from the South habits and customs which have made there will remain a vivid impression of the beauty of this city and the neighboring Islands of which they will never a band of sightseers as ever visited a soon make Honolulu only one of the foreign shore—for though under the portant cities of the United States, and Since their advent here hacks and American flag, and part and parcel of so it will be looked upon by tourists.



CESLO CÉSAR MORENO.

THE HOUSE TOUCHED ON A SORE SPOT

POISONED THORN.



Do We Want Fifty More Years of This?

FEARS THE PRESS.

THE House took itself seriously on Saturday and made a futile attempt to oust the representative of the Advertiser from their hall. For three quarters of an hour the Independent members discussed two articles which appeared in the Advertiser Saturday morning. After the greatest amount of wind power had been expended in expounding on their individual virtues, in which were couched all manner of threats of what the House would do to the reporter who was supposed to have stirred up the vials of their wrath, the House Rule members saw their own folly, withdrew all their threats to eject the Advertiser reporter or to send him to jail for thirty days for contempt of the House, and a mild rebuke from Speaker Akina addressed to the entire body of newspaper men closed the incident.

The air of the House was blue while the various free lunch Representatives took the floor and declaimed against the Advertiser. They had evidently been hit in a sore spot. Two members waved the Organic Act, which they declared gave them the power to punish the Advertiser reporter by imprisoning him for a term of not more than thirty days, and a motion to have this threat carried out was actually presented and duly seconded, when Representative Beckley, who had started the trouble, quickly arose and said to the House that it wasn't the reporter who should be punished, as he only represented the paper which was obnoxious to the Independent members. He intimated that the House could not get "even" by punishing the newspaper scribe. It was the Advertiser itself that was responsible.

Representative Beckley was embarrassed when he found the Independents wildly calling for summary punishment to be meted out to the reporter and asked the speaker not to allow such radical steps to be taken. He concluded that the whole press should be warned that in future there should be no criticism of the individual members of the House on pain of being ejected. The speaker did so mildly, not particularizing the Advertiser. Representative Robertson, Republican member from Oahu, arose immediately after the speaker had delivered himself of his "rebuke" and inquired whether he did not mean the entire press, to which the speaker replied in the affirmative.

Section 25 of the Organic Act, which Representative Mossman sprung up in the House, and which he thought would meet the alleged offense of the Advertiser in printing the news of the House proceedings, is as follows:

That each House may punish by fine or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days any person not a member of either House who shall be guilty of disrespect of such House by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior IN ITS PRESENCE or that of any committee thereof; or who shall, on account of the exercise of any legislative function, threaten harm to the body or estate of any of the members of such House. . . . But the person charged with the offense shall be informed, in writing, of the charge made against him, and have an opportunity to present evidence and be heard in his own defense.

The one article to which Representative Beckley took most exception was in the account of the House proceedings wherein he had been compared to course. He went on to explain for the "Dick Deadeye" of the opera *Pinocchio*.

He said the statement was a slur upon his idea of "Dick Deadeye" was. He him and an insult which should be understood to mean that "it was a man with only one eye, and he considered the member from Molokai had scribe.

"The article stated that I 'hitched up my trousers in true nautical fashion,' which is a slur and an insult to me," Mr. Speaker," he exclaimed in a tragic tone of voice. "I don't know what they mean by calling me 'Dick Deadeye,' and I know, Mr. Speaker, that my pants were all right and I didn't have to

hitch them up."

Speaker Akina at length stated that he thought the entire incident was covered by section 25 of the Organic Act and that under a certain law, which cannot be located, he had the right to issue a warrant for the alleged offender, and if the members desired him to do so, he would forthwith issue such a warrant. However, as the member of Molokai who had started the row had desired that no radical action be taken and to request only that the Advertiser refrain from "abusing" any member of the House, he was willing to acquiesce. He then warned all the newspaper men sitting at the reporters' table not to write anything that the members would consider as "slurring them."

Representative Robertson asked if the "reprimand" applied to all the newspapers or only to the Advertiser. The speaker promptly replied, "all of them." The incident was closed without further discussion.

Mossman, after reading section 25 of the Organic Act, charged the newspaper men that they beware lest the House enforce the provisions of the section. The House should give warning first and take action afterwards.

By this time the House was in a turmoil of excitement and each Independent member tried to say something about the Advertiser. Several inflammatory speeches were made directed principally against the Advertiser's representative, but not towards the paper itself, and Beckley then perceived he had made a foolish request. He said he did not bring up the matter to threaten the members of the press with any such punishment as that stated in the Organic Act, but to show the limitations of the power of the press as far as the House was concerned. The press, he said, had certain rights and so had the legislators.

Representative Makekau thought the reference relative to Beckley "hitching up his trousers in true nautical fashion" was nothing short of an insult and advised the speaker to put the machinery of the authority vested in him by the Organic Act into immediate action. As the speaker was the ruler of the House, he should at least request the reporter "to bundle up his notes and leave the hall" or imprison him for thirty days. He said the "Interrogation Point" article was outside the House proceedings and had no claim to their discussion. He then moved to have the reporter ejected.

Several members shouted "kokua," when Beckley again took the floor to defend the reporter as against the foolish action proposed. He delivered himself of a few remarks as to the propriety of the House members carrying out such a threat and advised them to keep their heads cool. He considered that when the reporter was ordered out of the hall it meant that the Advertiser, as a paper, was ordered out also.

"It is the Advertiser and not the reporter that is responsible," said he with some heat. He requested, however, that the speaker inform the reporter that the statements made in the Advertiser were considered objectionable by the members and to reprimand him, and if the matter was repeated then he advised taking summary action.

Aylett, who was elected as a Republican from Honolulu, then began an excitable speech. He advocated radical changes. He went on to explain for the "Dick Deadeye" of the opera *Pinocchio*.

The one article to which Representative Beckley took most exception was in the account of the House proceedings wherein he had been compared to course. He went on to explain for the "Dick Deadeye" of the opera *Pinocchio*.

Emmett, after presenting two reports on House Bills 21 and 22 for the judiciary committee, withdrew them later as he stated it had been brought to his attention that all bills so far introduced were incorrectly drawn, as the method of promulgating the laws as formerly, was now unconstitutional, according to the Organic Act. He referred to the repeal of sections 2 and 3 of the Civil Laws of 1897, page 61 which Colonel Baird, United States District Attorney for Hawaii, has stated leaves the present method of having laws promulgated by publication in the newspapers unprovided for. Section 2, repealed, provides "that all laws enacted by the legislative power of the Republic of Hawaii shall be deposited and preserved in the office of the Minister of the Interior, who shall promulgate the same by publication in such newspaper or newspapers, as he may deem proper."

Most of the bills so far introduced into the House contain the concluding section, "This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication" and this is considered by Colonel Baird as entirely unnecessary, and that all laws should take effect upon their approval by the Governor.

Dickey moved to accept the reports. Emmett agreed to this if a motion was so made and seconded, in order to bring the bills before the House and have the objectionable clauses struck out. In order not to have any conflicting motions presented, he moved reports be received and tabled, to be

considered with the bills. Mahoe wanted the bills lifted from the table forthwith. Makekau then went into a long discussion of the matter. A substitute bill proposed by the committee, he thought, should be translated and printed in the Hawaiian language. Upon motion the report on bill 21 was adopted, and the substitute bill ordered printed. The judiciary committee's report on House Bill 22, relating to the eight-hour law, was presented by Emmett. The committee considered the bill had been faulty drawn, and a substitute bill was recommended. The report and substitute bill were received and will be considered later.

Gilligan gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act

regulating the placing of electric wires

and poles of the Oahu Ice and Electric Co., Ltd., in the streets of Honolulu and elsewhere in the city of Honolulu."

Sergeant-at-Arms Nakokoo, at this juncture reported the receipt of a

message from the Senate relative to the appropriation bill. Emmett said the matter of the appropriation bill had been given considerable thought by him. He said:

For the interests of the House, the people, and the whole community, consideration of the appropriation bill should be deferred. He had gone

through it and had struck more than

three-fourths of the items there.

The Legislature should wait until the municipal bill was adopted. Then the

Legislature could see its way clear to

make the proper appropriations.

Upon motion the communication be-

tabled and taken up with the appro-

priation bill was carried.

The House bill relative to vacancies

in the offices of circuit judges, was

taken up and passed its first reading.

The House bill, to prevent the wanton

destruction of food fishes in the

waters of the Territory of Hawaii, was

passed its first reading.

Naiima gave notice of his intention

to introduce a bill entitled, "An Act

providing a system of taxation for the

Territory of Hawaii, and repealing all

other laws."

The rules were suspended upon re-

quest of Emmett, who presented a

report from the judiciary committee on House Bill 25, "Providing for judgments by default in suits upon contracts before district magistrates."

The report recommended several mi-

nor changes in the bill, which were

adopted, and the House moved for its

third reading.

At this point the discussion about

the press, described elsewhere, oc-

currented.

Some one called for unfinished busi-

ness, and the House then tried to find

where it was at. The minutes were

referred to and at length House Bill

20 was called, and Paile spoke in its

favor, believing there was too much

centralized power vested in the Board

of Health.

Monsarrat wanted to know whether

in the case of an epidemic the Governor

would have to call the Senate togeth-

er to locate a burying ground, but

received a vague reply. The motion to

lay on the table prevailed.

House Bill 28, to adopt a flag for the

Territory of Hawaii, was referred to

the committee on military, as they

carried more flags than the judiciary

committee, to which one member de-

sired it referred.

Gilligan said it was properly a mat-

ter for the judiciary committee and it

would do them a lot of good to hunt

up the law respecting the adoption of

Territorial and State flags. The mo-

tion to refer to the military committee

was lost. It was sent to the judiciary

committee.

House Bill 28, relating to cartage and

dray tax, was called for its second

reading and was referred to the com-

mittee on taxation.

House Bill 21, to provide for the

adjudging of youths to the Mainland or

abroad to be educated, was referred to

the committee on public health and

education.

House Bill 20, "Mitigation Act," was

read for the second time, and referred to

committee on public health.

House Bill 22, amending certain sec-

tions of the Penal Laws, was called for

second reading, and referred to

committee on judiciary.

House Bill 23, suppression of vice,

was read for the second time, and re-

ferred to committee on public health.

SENATORS DULL.

FOR a time Saturday it looked as if

the Home Rule members of the Senate might pass a resolution abolishing the House. It seems that Senate bill 33, one that had to do with extortion, was sent to the lower branch in due course and was promptly returned by the sergeant-at-arms, who

is just recovering from his encounter with Cecil Brown and was getting cocky. Before anything revolutionary could be done, however, somebody explained that the House had declined to receive the bill for the day only, it having been sent in after adjournment.

The Senate messenger was called up to explain and he did so and from his story it was thought that the clerk of the House had got angry because he had been obliged to receive back certain measures which had been sent to the Senate improperly certified, and had taken the first chance to respond in kind. The matter ended in general good humor.

On motion of Senator White the previous day's action in regard to stenographers was taken up and the report tabled.

There was a debate, following Cecil Brown's motion that the services of a stenographer be dispensed with, and it was finally decided to hold the matter over until today.

Then came one of those brilliant flashes of statesmanship for which the Home Rulers are celebrated. Senator Kaohi of Hawaii arose and offered a resolution to empty the jails. He proposed to pardon all prisoners now in custody. Senator Achil took pains to point out that the Legislature had no pardoning power. There was a general rising against the bill, whereupon Kaohi withdrew it and substituted a bill which took the usual course, abolishing the vaccination law. Kaohi evidently wants to become a great abolition leader and may be trusted to keep on until he abandons his own influence, if he has any.

A bill reducing the penalties for bribery was received with evident satisfaction by the Tramways element and was referred to the judiciary committee.

Adjournment was had early, after some bills had been read by title.

Mr. John Richardson has returned to Lahaina and has opened a law office on Main street. Peter Noa has also found a location for his law office, in the new Lahaina saloon building.

The schooner Eclipse was anchored off the pier on Saturday.

A dancing school has been established for the benefit of children and young people.

The steam plow has been at work several days lately in the field where the old mill formerly stood. New cane will be planted at once.

The schooner Golden Gate arrived last Friday morning from Honolulu.

The steamer Lehua made one of her occasional visits on Friday last. The regular steamers have been nearly on time the past week.

All the Japanese and Chinese employed by the Pioneer Mill Company received their monthly pay on Friday, March 8.

FAIR HONOLULU IS A MECCA OF DAILY PLEASURE

So Say All
Shriners.

Red Fezzes Doffed
and Spears
Salute.

Interviews With Many
Enthusiastic
Guests.

BANQUETS, balls, luaus, dinners and any amount of sight-seeing are keeping the visiting Shriners busy, and their books of engagements for the next two weeks are filled until the 20th no more. Every day has been a gala day with them since their arrival and there are more to come. The sunshiny days of the past week have kept the sands hot on the beach at Waikiki and elsewhere and the canals are in their element. Allah be praised!

At the seventh hour this evening, long after the Muezzin call, the faithful of the tribes of Saladin, El Jebel, Aloha and the peoples who come from afar away, from Dowagiac and from the Rapid City which is called the Grand, and from all parts of the land over which the Imperial Potentate holds sway, will gather beneath the glittering dome of the mosque wherein dwelleth the Potentate and many of his followers, and which is known to the common populace as the Moana hotel, the new, the great, and which was christened by the Mystic last week.

There will they gather, men and women, in the banquet hall of the great hotel, in number about 300, and enjoy each other's company. The banquet is given by the wearers of the fez of the Paradise of the Pacific to their visiting brethren and their wives and others. None but the faithful will be allowed to linger within the banquet hall. So the edict has gone forth.

It is said that the things that will be eaten and the things that will be drunk will be myriad. A sparkling fluid, which is said to be carried in every caravan, and which is the official relief for parched throats, will, it is said, rival in quantity the waters which roll upon the beach near by.

Then on Wednesday night the Shriners and the city folk will mingle at the drill shed, where a grand ball is to be given in honor of the visitors. The invitations were sent out Saturday and include the fashionables of the city. The ball will be decorated a la Mystic Shriner and it is to be a grand affair.

The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of Davey's photograph of the Imperial Potentate and high officers together with the Arab Patrol and the visiting and local Shriners, taken on the front steps of the capitol building on Friday afternoon. Lou B. Winsor, the Imperial Potentate, arrayed in the gorgeous vestments of his office stands in the center of the group and on either side of him are L. E. Wood of Niles, Mich., the Marshal; Frank Evans, First Rabban; W. H. McGregor Second Rabban; Walter G. Jacobs of Aberdeen, S. D.; First Ceremonial Master; C. B. Vaughan, Second Ceremonial Master; N. H. Stoddard, High Priest and Prophet; Charles E. Fink, Oriental Guide; Alchemist, Dr. F. N. Bonine Alchemist, Lewis Barth Seated before them is the Arab Patrol consisting of twenty Shriners, in uniform, under the command of Col. Herkner. Above and below them are the Nobles, wearing fezzes and evening dress. A goat captured in the capitol grounds is conspicuous in the arms of a Shriner who was supremely happy over the results of his foraging expedition. The picture does not include the thirty or more novitiate who were "holding on to a rope" the size of a ship's cable, near by. They were compelled to forego the pleasure of having their pictures taken—one of the joys that come of waiting to be a full-fledged Shriner.

**WHAT SHRINERS
THINK OF US**

A Chorus of Praise for Honolulu and Its Hospitable People.

Mr. J. J. Fisher, the baritone of the East, whose voice has gone out all over the earth in the records of graphophones, phonographs and other sound-reproducers, expresses himself as being much surprised with conditions, socially, commercially and in many other ways, in Honolulu.

"I had no idea you were so up-to-date," said he. "We did not expect to find so many nor such an excellent class of white people here, and have been treated to a general surprise all around. Along with your automobiles, electric lights, telephones and other modern conveniences, I see you have got the Edison sound-reproducing machines, and yesterday, while walking down the street, I heard my own voice turned loose from a phonograph. I went in and found that my voice had preceded me by some five or six years. My voice is a great traveler, you know, and it keeps me busy keeping up with it. I did not know it had reached Honolulu. Indeed, this is a great little city, and I am sure pleasant memories will linger long with all of us when we have left the delightful Islands behind."

"Honolulu? It is a veritable Eden



(Photo by Davey.)

THE VISITING SHRINERS ON STEPS OF EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

You can say anything you like in the praise of these beautiful Islands and I will say you have not said all enough. I think those who live here are not fully alive to the grandeur and beauties of the place; they all take it so casual and accept the daily contacts of nature—one can't begin to name the attractions of the place. As to scenery, I was the other day up to the Pali, and I have this to say: Though I have traveled much and viewed the finest scenery of the world, I have never seen anything to excel the beauty of the Pali. There is only one thing I don't like, and that perhaps, is a matter of sentiment—I don't like the rapidity of civilization as manifested here; it grates on one's nerves to see the encroachments of modern civilization in Hawaii. The feast, or luau, which I attended yesterday, was a great novelty to me, one of the greatest novelties I have ever met with, yet there was that something which spoiled it all—the management of the white man, and the touch of civilization. These things, of course, must be, it's the great march of civilization and the evidence of 'the white man's burden' but the survival of the fittest is ever a disagreeable thing to observe. Aside from this, as I said before, Honolulu is a paradise, and for tourists it is the ideal spot of the earth."—Dr. T. Thomas F. Garrett, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Honolulu is a little Chicago. Compared to its size and population there is no city in the entire United States so active commercially or its equal in commercial possibilities."—John Mowat, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I am pleased with Honolulu? Well, I should say so! It's more like heaven than any place I have struck for a long time. Three weeks ago I came out of the snow in Michigan, and here I am in balmy climes and under sunny skies. The contrast is one that I appreciate. Honolulu is certainly all right."—C. L. Wagner, Dowagiac, Michigan.

"I have indeed found a treasure store in your Islands. I am much interested in plants and trees, and the beautiful foliage of Honolulu's trees are beyond anything I have seen. I am also a tireless collector of curios, and am transported with delight in the offerings of Honolulu. I have brought with me my leaf-pressing apparatus and I shall

be very busy so long as we stay."—Mrs. J. F. Moore, New York.

"Honolulu gets in its electric

car line and has a cheap means of transportation, and has some good big buildings. It will be a great City. These things are bound to come with its commercial importance. I am charmed with the climate and the people. However, some arrangements should be made so

that a man may have accommodations of liquid refreshments if he so desires,

particularly on holidays. Honolulu is too

cosmopolitan and too modern to be

spoiled by such bounds as there are in

this direction. The price of drinks is

something unexpected, and the restrictions

in this direction are a bar to progress.

I want to say something about that road to the Pali. I was up

there and it reminds me very much of

the splendid roads of Rome and Italy,

where I have recently been. It is a

magnificently constructed road, and the

scenery is splendid. I never saw any-

thing more beautiful."—Fred. Wal-

ser, Denver, Colo.

"I am delighted with the City. Its

nesting little cottages and homes be-

neath the vines and trees are so charm-

ing. I have seen many places that I

like. I want an electric railway built,

and I want my husband to buy me a

beautiful home here."—Mrs. Fred. Wal-

ser, Denver.

"I am very favorably impressed with

the Islands. Nothing could be more de-

lightful in the nature of climatic condi-

tions, and that counts a great deal with

any place. Besides, this City has a sur-

prising class of people and is cosmopol-

itan enough to make one feel like biding

away whatever opinions one may have

had of the Islands before visiting the

Paradise of the Pacific. I can say no

more than my friends have said, though

no praise could exaggerate the beauties

of this charming place."—J. C. Moore, New York.

"Permit me to echo the sentiments of

all my friends. The universal opinion

of all visitors must be essentially the

same. Honolulu is a beautiful City and

the magnificent Island is a fitting set-

ting."—Dr. Barth, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"I wish our visit might be for three

months instead of three weeks."—James Rose, Jamestown, N. Y.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say

what I think of the Islands. I have

enough confidence in their commercial

future to have invested in property in

to a considerable extent. I lived in

Honolulu for a number of years, but

have not visited the Islands for fifteen

years. In that time I may say that

marvelous changes have taken place, and

all for the better."—E. W. Tucker, for-

merly superintending engineer for Wil-

de's Steamship Company.

"I am enjoying myself thoroughly. Ho-

nolulu is certainly the City to do that in.

Any praise that one might bestow

could only seem lame to those who have

visited the Little Eden in the middle of

the ocean. If we might prolong our vis-

it I am sure there are none among us

who would not be delighted."—Benjamin Cramer, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Two places I have been since I began

this trip that I would like to settle down

in former. One is Redlands, California,

and the other Honolulu. Honolulu is

even more beautiful and desirable than

Redlands."—Dr. Rutherford, Easton, Pa.

"What am I pleased with most? It

would be hard to say. Probably I am

most pleased with the ladies, regardless

of race or color. One thing is settled.

I have frequently heard people say,

"What are we ever going to do with

these Islands anyway?" I can tell them

hereafter that the Islands can take care

of themselves."—Wm. A. Schreiber, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"We have not found a beehive yet.

That is a very strange thing. There

haven't been any small bees asking for

honey in town. I am delighted with

everything in general and can't begin to

mention it. It would take too long."

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HIDALGOS OUT.

A Porto Rican emigre is the latest phase of the plantation labor problem in Hawaii, and seems to furnish conclusive proof that the Porto Ricans are not capable of self-government; that is, it has about as much bearing upon that question as most other arguments that Congress takes into consideration relative to the "New Possessions." The trouble in question took place at Ookala, which recently added to its labor supply about twenty-five descendants of the ancient Hidalgos, who pined for work and could not find it in Porto. At least they thought work was what they needed, but it seems they were mistaken.

Mr. Florentin Souza was called upon by Sheriff Andrews the other evening to act as interpreter for a Porto Rican who had hoofed it all the way from Ookala seeking policemen and finding none until he arrived at what Josiah Flint would call the "Front Office." He evidently did not know that policemen in Hawaii are not allowed to go out at night, and had probably never read about the difficulty of finding a needle in a haystack. When Mr. Souza arrived the unfortunate Rican, who had only escaped the suzerainty of Spain to pass under the yoke of Ookala, poured forth his tale. He said that on the preceding morning, it being somewhat damp out of doors, he and his companions were not desirous of labor and had concluded to spend the day in rest and meditation. Nevertheless entered upon their seclusion a fierce and untamed luna, who, with many strange oaths, laid about him and routed them out to toil and discomfort; as for himself he was with all haste donning his raincoat, being glad of the opportunity to get out in the fresh morning air, when the aforesaid barbarian—that is to say, the luna—fell upon him with blows and kicks; here he showed various marks of violence.

A day or two afterward Mr. Souza came across a number of other Porto Ricans in Hilo who said they had been whipped and otherwise maltreated, and had left the plantation for good. It is understood that they had been employed by Mr. J. G. Berrio.

"I imagine," said Mr. Souza, "from what I saw, that the Porto Ricans that came here are a rather lazy and worthless lot from the coast towns. The laborers on the plantations in the interior of the island are very good workers, though perhaps not so good as the Japanese we have here. They generally live on the plantations from generation to generation and become attached to the place and the owners; the ones we get here are a sort of floating, shiftless element and I think inclined to be lazy. At the same time, if I were a plantation luna, I should be very wary about using violence toward them. They are vindictive and treacherous; they never forget, and sooner or later, they will probably find a chance to get back at the one who injured them, and it will probably be by a stab from behind."—Hilo Tribune.

KOHALA-HILO RAILROAD.

Smith & Parsons, who act in the capacity of legal advisers for Mr. Gehr, president of the Kohala-Hilo Railroad Company, were interviewed by a Tribune representative in regard to the future operations or non-operations of this corporation.

"I have received a number of letters recently from Mr. Gehr," said Mr. Smith, "and I have every reason to suppose that the enterprise in question will go ahead and that there is no intention or necessity on the part of the promoters to drop it.

"Various complications have arisen in the East caused partly by the death of the chief financial backer of the promoters and partly by the withdrawal of those who had agreed to take the bonds. This has resulted simply in the necessity of going over the whole operation again for the purpose of securing capital, and this Mr. Gehr has effected, or so nearly effected that there is no doubt of his success. The delay is harassing, annoying and has had a depressing effect upon the development of the town, but it does not mean discouragement or defeat. I expect Mr. Gehr back in the near future."—Hilo Tribune.

PRISONER BREAKS BONDS.

Two Japanese, who had been entrusted with a large sum of money with which to pay off men engaged in a road contract in Kau, have gone wrong. That is, one of them has gone wrong, according to the ideas of the police officer who had them in charge.

It seems that there was due twenty-four men working on the contract \$223.50, and this money was given the two Japanese to take to the camp. Instead of doing so they came over to Hilo and secured apartments at Okamura's hotel and proceeded to paint the town a roseate hue. What the chef at Okamura's did not provide for the guests, the two swells did, and chicken and sharks' fins were on the menu card three times a day until their delay in arriving with the money began to cause a murmur of discontent among the laborers. Then the police were notified and Yotaro was put on the case. \$100 being offered by the contractors for the arrest of the men. He found them at the hotel and took them to the station house, where, on being searched, they yielded up \$42.25 and two cases of indigestion. A policeman was sent over from Kau to take the men back, and he left Hilo with his charges handcuffed together, some time Tuesday. At Twelve Miles he stopped to feed his horse, leaving the prisoners on the veranda of a house occupied by some native friends. After attending to the wants of the horse, he returned to the house only to find that one of the prisoners had slipped his handcuffs from his wrists and made his escape. The other one had not attempted to get away.

Officer Kelley was notified and made a thorough search without satisfactory results. Yesterday morning he got word of someone seeing a Japanese answering the description of the missing man, but there was nothing definite. Deputy Sheriff Overend and Captain Hitchcock went up to Oia yesterday to assist in the search.—Hilo Herald.

LARGE PLANTATION OWNERS.

W. G. Irwin, John Buck, L. A. Thurston, George Ross and J. A. Scott spent last Tuesday in touring through Puna and Oia. They left Hilo on the 7:30 train, expecting to visit the Puna plantation and return by a special to Oia in time for luncheon at Mr. McStockier's.

But the engine of the special left the track. While Mr. Richards put in a telephone and sent back for a new engine, the party drove away with Mr. Campbell and had luncheon at his house. Afterwards they drove about the plantation and when the new engine arrived returned to Oia. They had a second luncheon there and drove around through the fields, returning to Hilo on the regular evening train.—Hilo Herald.

PYTHIAN DANCE.

Hilo Lodge No. 7, K. of P., has reason to congratulate itself over a most successful reception and dance given to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson at Spreckels' Hall

on Wednesday evening last. It is believed that those who attended declare it without exception one of the pleasantest of the year. There were about 150 present, the invitations having been somewhat restricted by regulations allowing each member of the Lodge to invite but one guest exclusive of ladies. Almost all of those who received invitations were, however, present. The hall had been very prettily decorated by C. H. W. Hitchcock with the assistance of others. Klondike Dan with his company furnished the music and C. D. Pringle of the ice cream parlor looked after the welfare of the inner man. The program included sixteen numbers, beside divers extras, and the gentle pastime of hopping continued until about 2:30 of the morning of Thursday. The districts suburban to Hilo were quite well represented and many Knights and members of other lodges were much in evidence. Both the Lodge and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson may claim well deserved popularity, using this evening's entertainment as a test.—Hilo Herald.

SAID FAREWELL.

Captain Gillette, who has been in charge of the Salvation Army work in Hilo for five months past, has been compelled, through poor health, to leave a year's rest from army work, and will try outdoor employment. He is at present employed as engineer at Oia. He wishes to thank the people of Hilo for their sympathy and help. Sunday will be the farewell meeting. Lieut. McLeod from Maui will be in charge for a few weeks, when other officers are expected from the States.—Hilo Herald.

TO INSTALL ORGAN.

H. T. Lake, the representative of the Bergstrom Music Company, arrived by the Kinau from Maui on Wednesday, having received a message from Honolulu by wireless telegraphy that the organ for Haili Church was on the St. Katherine, and that he was to go to Hilo and install the instrument. Mr. Lake will probably be here for three weeks or a month engaged in this and other business of the church. Jack Bergstrom will come up a little later.—Hilo Herald.

HE DOESN'T APPROVE.

L. A. Thurston during his recent visit to Hilo has looked into the matter referred to some time ago in the Tribune relative to the Loebenstein lease of the Severance premises and the demand of the Government for a portion of the profit on such leases. Mr. Thurston has expressed himself in unmistakable terms relative to the injustice of these demands, and his influence will be exerted to procure the withdrawal of them.—Hilo Herald.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. McDonald, wife of M. F. McDonald, arrived with her children from the Coast by the Roderick Dhu. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald will make their home in one of the Loebenstein cottages on the old Severance premises. They will be at home to their friends after the 25th of this month.

Mr. W. G. Irwin, who has been staying at Wainaina Lawns since last Sunday, left for Kau yesterday in company with Mr. John Buck and Captain William Matson, both of San Francisco. They will spend several days at Naalehu plantation, returning to Hilo for the Kinau of March 22.

Owing to the switch at the Kapoho end of the Puna Railroad being left slightly ajar on Tuesday morning, the engine ran off the track and considerable time and trouble was consumed in getting it back to its accustomed route. The surface of Puna is not so well adapted for the making of cross-country excursions.

The prize novelette in the New York Herald's second competition, was written by Mrs. Hayes, wife of Dr. Henry Hayes, who is well known in Hilo, and soon to be a permanent resident here.

Mrs. Hayes writes under the pen name of Edna Proctor Clark, and is an author of considerable reputation.

The son of C. M. Walton of Pahala, who has been seriously ill with typhoid fever for several weeks, is now well on the road to recovery.

Mr. McStockier of the Oia plantation entertained at lunch on Tuesday Messrs. John Buck, W. G. Irwin, John Scott, George Ross and others who were returning from a trip to Puna.

Dr. Holland, the Puna plantation and government physician, has named his home at Kanoho "Home of Rest." As that portion of the suburbs of Hilo is peculiarly quiet and retired, the name is especially appropriate.

Attorney Carl S. Smith goes to Honolulu by today's Kinau to argue several cases at the term of the Supreme Court.

Among the passengers on the outgoing Kinau were Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Wilson of San Francisco, who have been making an extended visit on the Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were accompanied by Miss Ardella Mills, daughter of President Mills of the Southern Pacific.

The following persons arrived by the Roderick Dhu last Sunday from San Francisco: Miss Cruzan, Robt. W. Blake, Mrs. A. W. Hobson and child, Mrs. R. T. Kinsman, Mrs. M. F. McDonald and family, Miss M. Lauchey, Miss A. Foster, W. J. Monttith.

The Lumekini Club.

The actions of the members of the Legislature considered as a whole warrants the most progressive citizen to stop long enough to catch his second wind and ask why a resolution providing for the admission of Hawaii as a state should have the slightest consideration.

When the records of the Legislature reach Washington the framers of the Organic Act will wonder what struck them, and a petition for statehood will have about as much weight as would the resolution to abolish federal quarantine. The Territory is hardly ready for statehood under existing conditions.—Hilo Herald.

AN HONEST MEDICINE FOR LA GRIPPE.

George W. Walt of South Gardiner, Me., says, "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturers of an honest medicine." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

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THE WEATHER FOR THE LAST MONTH

Temperature mean for the month, 69° F.; normal, 70.4; average daily maximum, 75.0; average daily minimum, 67.7; average daily range, 12.3; greatest daily range, 20 degrees; least daily range, 3 degrees; highest temperature, 78; lowest, 54. The mean temperature was the lowest on record for February with one exception.

Barometer average, 29.838; normal, 29.947 (corrected for gravity by -0.09); highest, 30.11; lowest, 29.48; greatest 24-hour change, 0.22. The above is the lowest average, also the lowest single reading in twenty years. "Lows" passed this point on the 6th and 20th; "nights" on the 16th and 28th.

Relative humidity, 76.5; normal, 74.9; mean dew point, 61.6; normal, 62.5; absolute moisture, 6.07 grains per cubic foot, normal, 6.24.

Rainfall, 7.96 inches; normal, 6.95; rainfall days, 16; normal, 16; greatest rainfall in one day, 2.84. Rainfall at Lihukane, 19.45; at Kapolani Park, 8.28; westerly winds greatly diminishing the humidity difference between these two stations.

The artesian well level rose during the month from 34.03 to 34.37 feet above mean sea level. On March 1, 1900, it stood at 34.05.

Trade-wind days, 5 (3 of N.E.); normal number of trade-wind days for February, 1; average force of wind, Beaufort scale, 22; cloudiness, tenths of sky, 53; normal, 45.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall, compared with normal: Hamakua, 140; Kohala, 250; Waimea, 180; Kona, 400; Kau, 220; Puna, 80; Oia, not reported; Maui, 300 to 400, very variable; Oahu, average 120, varying from 80 to 200; Kauai, 200 per cent, very variable. Kula, Maui, had 34 inches against a normal of 48; and many places throughout the group, usually almost arid, had torrential downpours. An unofficial report gives 48 inches for 2,100 feet elevation on south side.

Average temperature: Pepeekeo, Hilo District, 100 feet elevation, average maximum, 78.6; average minimum, 63.8; Waimea, Hawaii, 2,720 elevation, 72.1 and 63.8; Kohala, 585 elevation, 72.9 and 63.8; Kula, Kahuna, W. R. Castle, 60 feet elevation, highest 78, lowest 57, mean 69.

The main feature of the month was the storm of February 4 to 14. This storm moved up from S.S.W., beginning here with a S.E. gale, which is an unusual direction for storm winds around this group, this wind being called by the Hawaiians "makani kuu." Veering to W. after two days, it became a regular "Kona," accompanied by electric storms, barometer sinking to 29.48. The storm seems to have formed a loop in its course, as after moving away, it returned again before finally going to the northward. Turning to the eastward, it appears to have reached the Oregon coast about the 19th. Great damage was done, especially on Maui and on the Kona and Kauai slopes on Hawaii. Snow fell on the Hawaii mountains well below the timber line (7,000 feet).

RAINFALL FOR FEBRUARY, 1901

Stations—	Elev. (Ft.)	Rain. (Inches)
Waiakea	50	7.32
Hilo (town)	100	7.03
Kaumana	1250	7.35
Pepeekeo	100	7.04
Hakalau	200	8.76
Honohina	—	8.65
Laupahoehoe	500	8.20
Ookala	400	6.59
Kukaiwa	250	8.08
Paauilo	750	12.27
Paahau (Moore)	300	8.33
Paahau (Greig)	1150	8.00
Honokaa (Muir)	625	10.63
Kukuhela	700	13.53
Awini Ranch	1200	17.19
Niuli	200	13.14
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	—
Kohala (Mission)	655	12.67
Kohala (Sugar Co.)	254	10.76
Waimea	275	8.16
Hawi Mill	600	12.60
Kaiau	665	13.82
Kealakekua	1350	15.93
Napoopo	25	16.92
Naalehu	650	16.92
Honokapo	15	13.15
Hila	210	11.90
Mosala	1700	17.38
Volcano House	4000	—
Oia (Russel)	1700	—
Oia (Hitchcock)	1200	—
Poholki	150	9.81
Kalapana	8	5.78

MAUI

Keomuku	6	11.12
Punahoa (W. Bu)	50	7.96
Kukahau	50	7.70
Kewalo (King St.)	15	7.52
U. S. Naval Station	6	4.71
Kapolani Park	10	8.28
Manoa (Woodlawn D.)	255	10.98
St. Paul's (Bishop)	10	7.60
Insane Asylum	50	7.00
Nuuanu (W. H. Hall)	50	6.63
Nuuanu (Eld. Stn.)	250	—
Nuuanu (Lukahau)	45	10.45
Maunawili	25	15.47
Kaneohe	150	17.13
Alauhau	25	17.35
Kahu	25	11.71
Waihala	25	13.50
Ewa Plantation	5</	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, March 15.

Am. sp. Jabez Howes, Clapp, from La-
cuna with coal.Am. schr. Metha Nelson, Christiansen,
from San Francisco.I-L stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from
Honolulu and Kukuhale.I-L stmr. Nihau, Thompson, from
Kauai.I-L stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from
Kauai.

Saturday, March 16.

C-A. S. S. Warrimoo, Phillips, from
Victoria and Vancouver, March 8.O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, Finch, from the
Orient; Yokohama, March 6.Am. bkt. Skarit, Robinson, 24 days
from Port Gamble.Am. schr. Dehance, Bluhm, 64 days
from Newcastle.W. stmr. Lihua, Bennett, from Mol-
okai.

Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports.

Sunday, March 17.

W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Ka-
hului and way ports.I-L stmr. Handel, Greene, from Na-
wiliwilli, Kauai.I-L stmr. Mikahala, Pederson, from
Eleele, Kauai.I-L stmr. Noeau, Wyman, from Wa-
lea, Kauai.

Monday, March 18.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, for Oahu ports.

I-L stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for
Honolulu.I-L stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for
Nawiliwilli.

I-L stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Makaweli.

I-L stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Pu-
nalu'u.I-L stmr. James M. Tullett, for
Kapaa.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, March 15.

Am. bkt. Gallie, Dinsmore, for Honolu-
lu.

Saturday, March 16.

E-A. stmr. Centennial, Anderson, for
Kahului, to load sugar for San Francis-
co.C-A. S. S. Warrimoo, Phillips, for the
Colonies.

Monday, March 18.

Am. bkt. Olympic, Gibbs, 83 days from
San Francisco; partly dismasted.Am. sp. Henry Villard, Quick, 139 days
from Savannah; off port last night.

TO SAIL TODAY.

Am. schr. Rosamond, Ward, for San
Francisco, about noon.W. stmr. Kihau, Freeman, for Hilo and
way ports, at noon.W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Kahu-
lui and way ports, at 5 p.m.W. stmr. Maui, Sacha, for Maui ports,
at 5 p.m.

From the Other Islands.

Early yesterday morning Wilder's
steamer Claudine, Captain Parker, ar-
rived from Kahului and way ports with

3,000 bags of sugar, 92 bags of corn,

77 bags of taro, 3 horses, 30 hogs, 113

packages of sundries and the follow-
ing passengers: J. B. Pendleton, S. K.

Kleinert, Hisayoshi, Rev. Imai, Rev.

S. Kodama, Al Young, J. K. Saunders,

Rev. J. E. Keppel, Rev. J. G. Kina, J.

S. Madelstrom, J. B. Cooke, M. S. Rogers,

Goo Lip, F. T. P. Waterhouse, J. C.

Flanders, Miss C. W. Flanders, Mrs. C.

H. Jennings, L. H. Rogers, J. T. Tay-

lor, W. E. Hardy, A. B. Kennedy, C.

Boite, J. Garcia, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs.

Awana, Mrs. F. Johnson, E. K. Devou-

chelle and wife, Rev. E. Tokimasa, L.

M. Veltsean, Theo. Richards, Rev. J.

Leadingham, Rev. E. W. Thwing, and

fifty-seven deck passengers.

Steamers Hanalei, Mikahala, and

Noeau, of the Inter-Island Steam Navi-

gation Company, also arrived the first

thing in the morning, as usual. The

Hanalei, Captain Greene, from Nawili-

will, Kauai, brought 12,196 bags of sugar
for Hackfeld & Co., 40 bags of

taro, 21 packages of merchandise, and

the following passengers: Mrs. Cramer
and child, Miss Mele Kauana, Mrs.

Kao, Henry Sheldon, Mrs. Hess, Wil-

liam Tell, H. C. Schmidt, Leong Chong,

L. E. Opana, Lee Chuck, Wong Chuck,

Fan Sen, F. Carter, N. F. Bowler and

B. F. Corera.

The Noeau, from Walmea, Kauai,

brought 4,117 bags of K. S. M. sugar
for Hackfeld & Co., 300 bags of rice,

10 packages of sundries and a pliedriver.

James Morse and five deck passen-

gers were the only people who arived

on the Noeau.

The Mikahala, from Eleele, Kauai,

brought 5,000 bags of Makaweli sugar
for Alexander & Baldwin, 9 bags of

coffee, and 36 packages of sundries.

The following passengers arrived on

the Mikahala: C. H. Johnson, H.

Morris and wife, F. J. Swadling, Lady

Heron, Mrs. H. Danford, C. L. Wright

and wife, M. McGinnis, Miss A.

An-draht, Miss C. F. Wells, Mrs. M.

Kanekona and child, Ah Bin Ah Quon,

Ah Yat, Y. Nan, Ah Koo wife and two

children, Jim Lee and three children.

Wilder's steamer Kinau, Captain

Freeman, arrived from Hilo and way

ports early Saturday afternoon with

the following passengers: A. W. Wil-

son and wife, Miss Adele Mills, Mrs.

G. K. Wilder, J. Wickens, E. L. Lile,

H. S. Crane, Mrs. E. A. Nawahi, W.

J. Montele, Gng Owens F. J. Calif.

D. L. Davis, J. S. Canario and wife,

J. F. Grossman, I. C. Willmng, Carl

S. Smith, E. D. Baldwin, A. Humber,

William Fernandes, Mrs. C. H. Rutt-

man and two children, J. H. Gregor,

S. K. Kahana and wife, H. S. Guid,

H. Ieukamoto, J. B. Hopkins, W. W.

Harris, John Dator, J. C. Kelly, R. A.

Ryman, C. B. Kinney, Miss M. Miner

L. S. Dillingham, J. Hind, D. Conways,

Captain A. G. Page, George Ghod, Rev.

W. S. Maketau Goo Sang, wife and

three children S. Decker, Rev. O. P.

Emerson, Mrs. Ahio and child, Mrs. S.

K. Pua and servant H. Akona, Song

Poy, A. Petridge, H. Lamon, wife and

child, W. H. King, George Cummings,

J. M. Keola and child, Dr. Averard,

George H. Allen, B. S. Chase, and 90

deck passengers.

Sizing Up Legislature

The legislature sat on the rear on

Saturday and wasn't given with

the newspapers. The average legislator

always feels his oats. He has been

roboddy, and suddenly he is thrust into

preminence. The average newspaper

man knows the exact size of

the average legislator and the

the little legislator can get back

to it to use power deligit. It is

a very different purpose. One can

never be a man making the a or go

feels of themselves, but no bigger f

than the California Legislature is a

couple of years ago. But who remem-

bers the names of the men who were

in that legislature any more than in

a couple of months any one will re-

member the names of those who are

in our own star.

Captain J. N. K. Keola, from Wallu-

ku, is visiting in Honolulu. He will

return on Friday via the Mauna Loa

Mr. Jay P. McColl, of Shanghai, is

again in town. He will soon return to

China to organize an insurance com-

pany there.

FEAST OF SHRINERS
AT MOANA HOTEL

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "Saladin Temple," George F. Sinclair; "The Present Pilgrimage," J. M. Raymond; "The Aloha Pilgrimage," Dr. C. B. Wood; "The Aloha Pilgrimage," J. A. McCandless, "The Ladies," Charles Chipman.

At the conclusion of the banquet the guests repaired to the main hotel and were soon whirling away in the dizzy mazes of the waltz in the ladies' parlor, which had been cleared for the occasion and a canvas spread upon the floor. The great hostelry was ablaze with lights from top to bottom and was the most inviting spot in all Honolulu. Toward midnight even the untiring Shriners began to dwindle away and soon the banquet was remembered in the dreams of those who were there.

The menu and music were as follows:

MENU.

California Oyster Cocktail.

Salted Jordan Almonds.

Manzanetta Olives.

Lobster Saute a la Newberg.

Larded Tenderloin of Beef

aux Champignons.

Stuffed Tomatoes a la Duxelle.

Roast Spring Chicken au Cresson.

Petits Pois.

Rissole Potatoes.

Cold Smoked Beef Tongue.

Ham Glace.

Sliced Turkey.

Lettuce a la Francaise.

Plombiere Ice Cream.

Assorted Cakes.

Navel Oranges

Native Bananas.

Fromage de Roquefort.

Cafe Noir.

Sauterne.

Malbec.

Pommery.

MUSICAL.

1. March, "El Capitan" Souza

2. Overture, "Moana Hotel" Smith

3. "Valse, 'La Barcarolle'" Waldegrave

4. Polish National Dance Scharwenka

5. Rag Melodies Mills

6. Selection, "Plantation Echoes" Ross

7. Two-Step, "The Charlatan" Souza

8. Ballad Music from "Faust" Gounod

9. Valse, "Don't Be Cross" Tobani

10. "Whistling Rufus